

Genus	Vol. 18(3): 341-344	Wrocław, 30 IX 2007
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Ricanopsis atromarginata n. sp. from Angola
(Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Ricaniidae)

ADAM STROIŃSKI

Museum and Institute of Zoology PAS, Wilcza 64, 00–679 Warszawa, Poland;
e-mail: adam@miiz.waw.pl

ABSTRACT. *Ricanopsis atromarginata* n. sp. from Angola, is described and illustrated.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, Hemiptera, Fulgoromorpha, Ricaniidae, *Ricanopsis*, new species, Africa, Angola.

The genus *Ricanopsis* MELICHAR, 1898 (type-species: *Cicada nebulosa* FABRICIUS, 1794) comprises 5 species distributed in Central and West Africa. This genus is well distinguished from the other genera by the presence of fusiform cell formed by Sc+R veins. *Ricanopsis atromarginata* n. sp. is the sixth known species.

***Ricanopsis atromarginata* n. sp.**
(Figs 1–6)

ETYMOLOGY

The specific name is derived from Latin words “*atra*” – dark and “*marginalis*” – margin and refers to the colouration of the tegmina.

DIAGNOSIS

Ricanopsis atromarginata n. sp. is similar to *Ricanopsis kingae* STROIŃSKI, 1999 but differs by the absence of median carina of vertex (present in *R. kingae*); MA and MP leaving basal cell separately (M veins leaving basal cell from the same point in *R. kingae*), anal tube of female small, not reaching the posterior margin of gonoplac (very big and reaching the posterior margin of gonoplac in *R. kingae*) and 2 rows of teeth at the posterior margin of gonoplac (3 rows of teeth in *R. kingae*).

DESCRIPTION

Total length of female 0.9 cm.

HEAD. Vertex without median carina, anteriorly 9.27 times as broad as long in mid line, anterior margin almost straight, lateral margins straight and parallel; posterior margin arcuate (Fig. 1).

Frons (Fig. 2) 1.32 times broader at upper margin than long in mid line, widest at the level of half of compound eyes length and 1.5 times broader than long; upper margin straight, lateral margins weakly arcuate, not incised at level of ocelli. Frons with median and lateral carinae; carinae separated at base, transverse carina absent, median and lateral carinae obsolete (only faint traces), reaching to half of length of frons; lateral carinae parallel to lateral margin; disc rugose.

Compound eyes with small sized callus at the lower margin. Clypeal suture widely and distinctly convex, particularly in median portion; clypeus without median carina and with weakly visible muscle traces. Rostrum reaching to hind coxae, apical segment 0.6 times as long as subapical one.

THORAX. Pronotum twice as long as vertex in mid line, with median carina and two impressions on disc; transverse carina absent; anterior margin arcuate, posterior margin in median portion distinctly incised.

Mesonotum, about as long as wide and about 5.58 times longer than cumulative length of vertex and pronotum in mid line; median, lateral and anterolateral carinae clearly visible, median and lateral carinae reaching to posterior margin; lateral carinae meeting anterolateral carinae in 1/3 of length of mesonotum and not reaching the lateral angles of mesonotum.

Tegmina elongately oval about 1.41 times longer than wide; costal margin convex at base, in 1/3 of length arcuate. Costal membrane with dense transverse veinlets, tapering apicad, in widest part about 2.1 times wider than costal cell at the same level. Costal cell without transverse veinlets. Longitudinal veins of tegmina scarce, weakly arcuate. Sc + R and Cu veins leaving basal cell by common stems, M_1 and M_2 leaving basal cell separately. The ratio of stems Sc+R : M_1 : M_2 : Cu – 1 : 7.75 : 9 : 16.5. Sc+R producing fusiform cell, 7.2 times longer than wide. Tegmina with a few transverse veinlets and with apical line; apical cell big, about rectangular. Apical and claval angles of tegmina rounded. Clavus with a dense transverse veinlets; claval veins (P_{cu} and A_1) united at half of length of claval suture and before half length of A_1 vein.

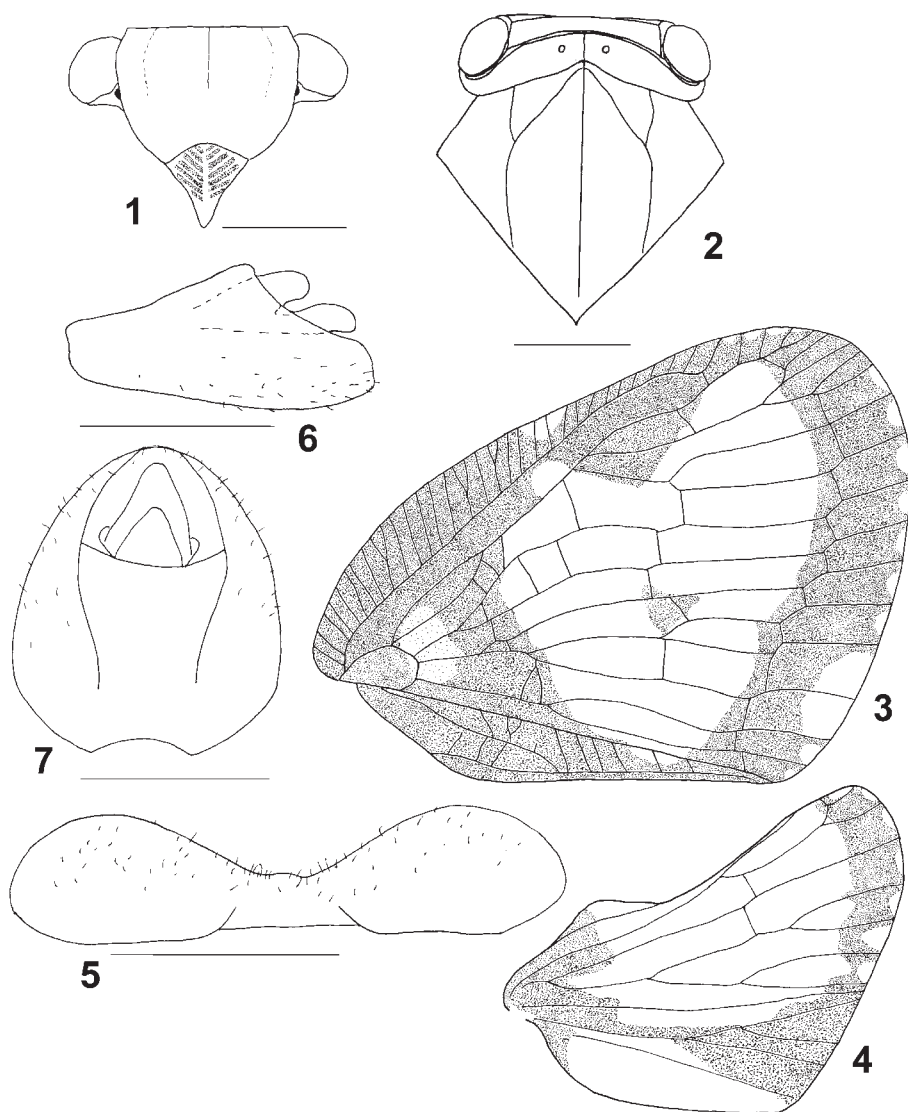
Wing with well developed precostal cell, about 5.5 times longer than broad and with 2 transverse veinlets: r-m, m-cu (Fig. 4).

Hind tibiae with 2 lateral and 6 apical spines, first tarsomere with 7 spines, ratios of hind tarsomeres 1 : 0.66 : 1.

MALE. Unknown.

FEMALE. Last pregenital sternite (Fig. 5) with well developed lateral lobes; anterior margin in median portion almost straight, posterior margin in median portion weakly produced. Anal tube (in lateral view, Fig. 6) surpassing a little the IX tergite, lower margin and posterior margin almost straight. Anal tube (in dorsal view, Fig. 7) ovoid; anus placed about in 2/3 of length in mid line; basal part of tube wider than apical one; anterior margin shallowly and wide incised medially; lateral margins arcuate with

breaking point in 1/3 of lenght; posterior margin in median portion weakly arcuate. Gonoplac normally developed, with 2 rows of dense teeth at the posterior margin. Gonophysis VIII normally developed with visible teeth at dorsal margin. Bursa copulatrix with one pouch, mebranaceous and without sclerotized ornamentation; spermatheca of the specimen analyzed destroyed.



1-6. *Ricanopsis atromarginata* n. sp., ♀. 1 – frons; 2 – thorax, dorsal view; 3 – right tegmina; 4 – right wing; 5 – pregenital sternite, flattened under cover glass; 6 – anal tube, lateral view; 7 – anal tube, dorsal view

COLOURATION. Body brown, legs ochraceous to light brown. Tegmina hyaline, around the margins brown with small white patches (Fig. 3). Wing with well developed precostal cell and 2 transverse veinlets: r-m, m-cu (Fig. 4).

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype, ♀: [Coll. Mus. Tervuren Angola: Luanda, 19-IV-1968 Mne Giraudet]. The type is deposited in Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium.

DISTRIBUTION

Angola.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Jacek SZWEDO for review and helpful comments on this paper.

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